ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 6—NO 36. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1855. WHOLE NO. 286.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[CHAPTER CCXXX.]

AN ACT to establish certain Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as Post Roads in lieu of those heretofore established, viz:

[CONTINUED.]

From Baldwinsville, by Plainville, Meredian, Cato, Victory, and Westbury, to Wolcott.

From Bangall, by Hull's Mills, Federal Store, and City, to Amenia.

From Barcelona, by Westfield, Hartfield, Mayville, Magnolia, and Harmony, to Jamestown.

From Barrytown, to Red Hook, Rock City, Milan, and Lafayetteville, to Pine Plains.

From Barryville, by Lumberland, Beaver Brook, Forestburg, Monticello, Stevensville, and Liberty Falls, to Liberty.

From Batavia, by Elba, South Barre, Barre, Barre Centre, and Albion, to Gaines.

From Batavia, by East Bethany, Pavillion, Covington, La Grange, and Perry Centre, to Centre.

From Batavia, by Alexander, to Attica.

From Batavia, by Oakfield, Wheatville, Alabama, and Royalton, to Medina.

From Bath, by Mount Washington, Bradford, Orang, Sugar Hill, and Townsend, to Watkins.

From Bath, by North Cameron, Cameron, South Hill, Jasper, and Troupsburg, to Knoxville, (Pa.)

From Bath, by Campbell's Creek, Towlesville, East Canisto, Canisto, and Bennett's Creek, to Greenwood.

From Bath, by Marsh's and Bennett's, to Towlesville.

From Bath, by Wheeler, to Prattsburg.

From Bath, by Thurston and South Thurston, to West Addison.

From Bath, by Mud Creek, Campbellstown, Cooper's Plains, and Painted Post, to Corning.

From Belvidere, by Angelica, Allen Grove, Hunt's Hollow, Oakland, Nunda, Brook's Grove, Ridge, and Mount Morris, to Geneseo.

From Belvidere, by Transit Bridge, Belfast, Oramel, and Caneadea, to Rushford.

From Bergen, by East Bergen, Sweden, and Brookport, to Clarkson.

From Beekmanton, by West Chazy, to Chazy.

From Binghampton, to Katterville, Chenango, Forks, Greene, East Greene, South Oxford, and Oxford, to Norwich.

From Binghampton to Friendsville.

From Binghampton, by Port Crane, Osborne's Hollow, Colesville, and West Colesville, to Harpersville.

From Binghampton, by Castle Creek, Hyde's Settlement, Whitney's Point, Lisle, Killawog, Marathon, Blodgett's Mills, and Cortlandt Village, to Homer.

From Brasher's Falls, by Brasher's Iron Works, and Helena, to Hogansburg.

From Brooklyn, by Flat Bush, and New Utrecht, to Fort Hamilton.

From Brownsville, by Perch River, Stone Mills, and Lafargeville, to Clayton.

From Buffalo, by Cheektowaga, Lancaster, Town Line, Alden, Darien Centre, Darien, Attica, Linden, Dale, Warsaw, East Gainsville, Castile, Portageville, Hunt's Hollow, Nunda, Chautaque Valley, Whitney's Valley, Burns, and Arkport, to Hornesville.

From Buffalo, by Ebenezer Village, to Cowlesville.

From Buffalo, by East Evans, Evans, Irving, Silver Creek, Sheridan, Dunkirk, Fredonia, Salem Cross Roads, Portland, Westfield, and Ripley, to State Line.

From Buffalo, by Red Jacket, Spring Brook, West Aurora, East Aurora, South Wales, Holland, Sardinia, Yorkshire, Delavan, Machias, Franklinville, Cadiz, and Rice, to Hinsdtle.

From Buffalo, by West Seneca, Big Tree Corners, Hamburg, North Boston, Patchin, Boston, Springville, Ashford, Plato, Ellicottsville, and Great Valley, to Killbuck.

From Buffalo, by Black Rock, to Tonawanda.

From Buffalo to Lockport.

From Buffalo, by East Hamburg, Ellicott, and California, to Griffin's Mills.

From Burns, by Doty's Corners, to Dansville.

From Cairo, by East Durham, Potter's Hollow, Manor Hill, and Conesville, to Gilboa.

From Cambridge, by North White Creek, Anaquascook, East Salem, and West Arlington, (Vt.) to Arlington.

From Cambridge, by North Cambridge, to Greenwich.

From Canaan Four Corners, by New Britain, Moffit's Store, East Nassau, and Hoag's Corners, to Sand Lake.

From Canaan Four Corners, by New Lebanon, te New Lebanon Springs.

From Camden, by East Florence, and Florence, to Bedford.

From Camden, by Hillsboro, Cartersville, Amboy Centre, East Parish, Parish, and Colosse, to Mexico.

From Canandaigua, by Cheshire, Bristol Centre, Honeoye, Canadice, and East Springwater.

From Canandaigua, by Larned's Corners, Orleans, Seneca Castle, Flint Creek, Hopewell, and Larned's Corners, to Canandaigua.

From Canandaigua, by Centrefield, East Bloomfield, Taylorsville, West Bloomfield, North Bloomfield, Honeoye Falls, East Rush, and West Rush, to Caledonia.

From Canandaigua, by Bristol, Allen's Mills, Richmond Mills, Livonia, and Lakeville, to Geneseo.

From Canandaigua, by Hopewell, Stanly Corners, Ferguson's Corners, Hall's Corners, Benton Centre, Penn Yan, Milo Centre, Milo, North Starkey, Big Stream Point, and Rock Stream, to Watkins.

From Canandaigua, by West Farmington and Norton's Mills, to Farmington.

From Canajoharie, by Spraker's Basin, Root, Charleston Four Corners, Sloansville, and Central Bridge, io Schoharie.

From Canajoharie, by Ames and Sharon Springs, to Sharon Centre.

From Canajoharie, by Flat Creek, Argusville, and Sharon, to Gardnersville.

From Candor Centre, by West Candor, Spencer, Van Etterville, Cayuta, West Cayuta, and Alpine, to Catharine.

From Canisteo, by Bennet's Creek, Greenwood, Rough and Ready, West Troupsburg, Jasper, Woodhull, and South Addison, to Addison.

From Canisteo, by Purdy Creek, West Union, to Whitesville.

From Canton, by North Russel, Edwards, Fullersville Iron Works, Fowler, and Shingle Creek.

From Canton, by East De Kalb, to Richville.

From Catskill, by Leeds, South Cairo, Cairo, Acra, South Durham, East Windham, Unionville, Windham Centre, Windham, Ashland Red Falls, Prattsville, Moresville, Stamford, Hobart, South Kortright, and Bloomville, to Delhi.

From Catskill, by Kishatom, Palenville, Tannersville, Hunter, Jewett's Centre, and Lexington, to Prattsville.

From Castile, by Helena, River Road Forks, and Brook's Grove, to Tuscarora.

From Cattaraugus, by Otto, and Eddysville, to Ellicottsville.

From Cattaraugus, by New Albion, to Leon.

From Centre White Creek, by White Creek, to North Bennington, (Vt.)

From Chateaugay, by Wrightsville, to Frontier.

From Chemung, by Wynkoop Creek, and South Erin, to Van Ettonville.

From Cherry Valley, by Roseboom, Middlefield, and Westville, to Milford.

From Cherry Valley, by East Springfield, Springfield, Warren, Richfield Springs, May Flower, Windfield, West Winfield, and Babcock, Hill, to Clayville.

From Chester, by Sugar Loaf, Warwick, and Edenville, to Amity.

From Chester, by Florida, to Warwick.

From Chittenango, by Perryville, Fenner, and Neilson, to Erieville.

From Chittenango Station, by Chittenango, Chittenango Falls, Cazenovia, New Woodstock, De Ruyter, Cuyler, Truxton, East Homer, and Homer, to Cortlandt Village.

From Cobleskill, by Lawyersville, Hindsville, Gardnersville, Seward, South Valley, and Pleasant Brook, to Roseboom.

From Cocheton, by Fosterdale, Bethel, White Lake, Mongaup Valley, Monticello, Bridgeville, Gales, Wurtzboro, and Bloomingburg, to Middletown.

From Cocheton, by Damascus, (Pa.) to Rileyville.

From Coeymans by Coeymans Hollow, Dormansville, and Westerlo, to South Berne.

From Comstock's Landing, by West Granville, North Granville, and Middle Granville to Granville.

From Concord Centre, to Java.

From Cooperstown, by Fly Creek, Oaksville, Burlington, West Burlington, Edmeston, Pittsfield, New Berlin, New Berlin Centre, and South New Berlin, to Norwich.

From Cooperstown, by Middlefield, Westford, and Decatur, to Worcester.

From Copenhagen, by Pinckney, Barne's Corners, Worthville, and Jacksonville, to Lorraine.

From Corning, by Cooper's Plains, Campbelltown, Savona, Bath, Kenedysville, Avoca, Twelve Mile Creek, Cohocton, North Cohocton, Wayland Depot, Springwater, West Conesus, Conesus, South Livonia, Lakeville, Avon, Caledonia, Le Roy, and Stafford, to Batavia.

From Corning, by Painted Post, Addison, Rothbonesville, West Addison, Cameron Mills, West Cameron, East Canisto, and Canisto, to Hornellsville.

From Corning, by Post Creek, Hornby, Beaver, Dams, and Moreland, to Watkins.

From Cortlandt Village, by McGrawsville, Freetown Corners, and East Freetown, to Texas Valley.

From Cortlandt Village, by McGrawsville, Solon, Cincinnatus, Taylor, Pitcher, Pitcher Springs, Pharsalia, East Pharsalia, and Preston, to Norwich.

From Covesville, by Quaker Springs, and Dean's Corners, to Ketcham's Corners.

From Coxsackie, by Medway, Greenville, South Westerlo, and Norton Hill to Oak Hill.

From Cuba, by Black Creek, and Rockville, to Belfast.

From Cuba, by Rawson, Rushford, Fairview, Freedom, Sandusky, and China, to Yorkshire.

From Cuba, by West Clarksville, and West Genesee, to Portville.

From Cuba, by Hinsdale, to Olean.

From Dansville, by Ossian, Whitney's Valley, and Birdsall, to Allen.

From Dansville, by Scottsburg, and West Conesus, to Conesus.

From Davenport, by North Kortright, and Harpersfield, to Stamford.

From Deer Park, by West Hills, and Dix Hills, to Commack.

From Delhi, by Kortright, to Harpersfield.

From De Ruyter, by Linklean, Union Valley, Pitcher, Taylor, Cincinnatus, Willet, and Upper Lisle, to Whitney's Point.

From De Ruyter, by Otselic, Smyrna, Sherburne, and Columbus, to New Berlin.

From Deposit, by Sanford, Vallonia Springs, South Bainbridge, Coventryville, and Cheshireville, to Oxford.

From Deposit, by Barbourville, Masonville, Bennettsville, Bainbridge, East Guilford, Rockdale, Mount Upton, Whites Store, South New Berlin, and New Berlin Centre, to New Berlin.

From Deposit, to Cannonsville.

From De Ruyter, by North Linklean, South Ostelic, Plymouth, and South Plymouth, to Norwich.

From Dickinson Centre, by Dickinson, Moira, and Bombay, to Fort Covington.

From Dover, by Amenia, and Leedsville, to Sharon.

From Dunkirk, by Fredonia, Laona, Cassadaga, Gerry, and Vermont, to Jamestown.

From Dunkirk, to Detroit, (Mich.)

From East Chatham, by Chatham and Malden's Bridge, to Nassau.

From Elizabethtown, by Keene, North Eba, Harrietstown, and St. Armand, to Merrisville.

From Elmira, by East Veteran, and West Cayuta, to Ithica.

From Elmira, by Fairport, Pine Valley, Millport, Croton Corners, and Havana, to Watkins.

From Elmira, by North Chemung, and Erin, to Cayuta.

From Elmira, by South Port, Seely Creek, Webb's Mills, French Mills, (Pa.,) Daggett's Mills, and Rutland, to Mansfield.

From Elmira, by Fairport, Millport, and Havana, to Salubria.

From Erie, (Pa.,) by Phillipsville, Wattsburg, Marvin, N. Y., Clymer, Clymer Centre, Panama, Blockville, Harmony, Jamestown, Levant, Poland Centre, Falconer, Randolph, East Randolph, and Napoli, to Little Valley.

From Essex to Charlotte, (Vt.)

From Farmingdale Depot, by Amityville, and South Oyster Bay, to Jerusalem South.

From Fisher's, by Mendon, and Mendon Centre, to Honeoye Falls.

From Fishkill, by Shenandoah and Kent, to Carmel.

From Fishkill, by Brinkerhoff, Johnsonville, Oregonville, Gayhead, Courtlandtville, and Stormville, to Pouhquag.

From Fishkill Landing, by Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, East Kill, Ortonville, and Johnsville, to Stormville.

From Fonda, by Fultonville, Glen, and Charleston, to Fultonville.

From Fonda, by Johnstown, Gloversville, Kingsborough, Mayfield, and Cranberry Creek, to Osborne's Bridge.

From Fonda, by Sammonsville, and Ephratah, to Newkirk's Mills.

From Fordham, by King's Bridge, Yonkers, Hastings upon Hudson, and Dobb's Ferry, to Ferrytown.

From Fort Ann, by West Fort Ann, Griswold's Mills, Patten's Mills, and Queensbury, to French Mountain.

From Fort Covington, by Hogansburg, and Racket River, to Massena.

From Fort Edwards, by Sandy Hill, Glenn's Falls, French Mountain, Caldwell, Warrensburg, Chestertown, and Pottersville, to Schroon Lake.

From Fort Plain, by Hallsville, and Minden, to Starkville.

From Fort Plain, by Frey Rush, Hessville, and Sprout Brook, to Cherry Valley.

From Fort Plain, by Hallsville, Starkville, Van Hornsville, Springfield Centre, Cooperstown, Hartwick Seminary, South Hartwick, Mount Vision, and Laurens, to Morris.

From Fredonia, by Laona, Arkwright, and Hamlet, to Villa Nova.

From Fredonia, by Stockton, Oregon, Ellery, and Fluvanna, to Jamestown.

From Fulton, by Volney, Palermo, Vermillion and Butterfly, to Mexico.

From Fulton, by Gilbert's Mills, Pennellsville, and Caughdenoy, to Brewertod.

From Gales, by Glen Wild, to Sandburg.

From Geneseo, by Cuylersville, Moscow, Perry, Castile, and East Pike, to Pike.

From Geneva, by Stanley Corners, Benton, Pennyan, Barrington, and Urbana, to Bath.

From Geneva, by Junius, Junius, Marengo, Clyde, Rose, and West Butler, to Wolcott.

Fram Geneva, by Stanley Corners, Gorham, Rushville, Middlesex, and Naples, to North Conhocton.

From Gerry to Charlotte Centre.

From Gilboa, by Mine Kill Falls, North Blenheim, and Brakeben, to Middleburg.

From Goshen, by New Hampton, State Hill, Wells's Corners, and Minisink, to Port Jervis.

From Goshen, by Ridgebury, West Town, Unionville, Mount Salem, (N. J.,) Minisink, (N. Y.,) Wells Corners, and State Hill, to Goshen.

From Gouveneur, by Negotchie, Oxbow, Theresa, West Theresa, and Orleans Four Corners, to Lafargeville.

From Great Bend, by Carthage and Deer River, to Denmark.

From Cowanda, by Perrysburg, Nashville and Hanover, to Fredonia.

From Great Bend, by Evan's Mills, to French Creek.

From Gowanda, by West Perrysburg, and Smith's Mills, to Silver Creek.

From Greene, by Geneganslet, Smithville Flats, and East German, to McDonough.

From Greenwich, by Battenville, East Greenwich, to Salem.

From Greenport, by Sag Harbor, and Bridge Hampton, to South Hampton.

From Granville, by Middle Granville, and North Granville, to Comstock's Landing.

From Guilderland, by Rotterdam, Mariaville, Minaville, and Fort Hunter, to Tribe's Hill.

From Hamilton, by Lebanon, Georgetown, Atsetic, South Atsetic, and Linklean, to Pitcher Springs.

From Hamburg, by Water Valley, White's Corners, Eden, Collins, and Angola, to Gowanda.

From Haverstraw to Clarkstown.

From Hart's Village, by Washington, and Little Rest, to Dover.

From Hancock, by Partridge Island, Harvard's, Elwood's Bridge, Colchester, Pepacton, and Cabin Hill, to Delhi.

From Hancock, by Rock Rift, Walton, and Hampden, to Delhi.

From Hempstead Depot, by Roslyn, and Cedar Swamp, to Glen Cove.

From Herkimer, by Mohawk, Jordansville, Page's Corners, Richfield, Springs, Schuyter's Lake, Oaksville, and Fly Creek, to Cooperstown.

From Heuvelton, by De Peyster, Edenton, and Pope's Mills, to Macomb.

PUSH ON!

Awake! and listen. Everywhere—
From upland, grove and lawn,
Out-breathes the universal prayer,
The orison of morn.

Arise! and don thy working garb;
All nature is astir;
Let honest motives be thy barb,
And usefulness thy spur.

Stop not to list the boisterous jeers,
(He would be what thou art;)
They should not e'en offend thine ears,
Still less disturb thy heart.

What though you have no shining hoard,
(Inheritance or stealth;)
To purchase at the brokers board,
The recompense of wealth—

Push on! You're rusting while you stand;
Inaction will not do;
Take life's small bundle in your hand,
And trudge it briskly through.
Push on!

Don't blush because you have a patch
In honest labor won;
There's many a small cot roofed with thatch
Is happier than a throne.

Push on! The world is large enough
For you, and me, and all;
You must expect your share of rough,
And, now and then, a fall.

But, up again! act out your part—
Bear smilingly your load;
There's nothing like a cheery heart
To mend a stony road.
Push on!

Jump over all the *if's* and *but's;*
There's always some kind hand
To lift life's wagon from the ruts,
Or poke away the sand.

Remember, when your sky of blue
Is shadowed by a cloud,
The sun will shine as soon for you
As for the monarch proud.

It is but written on the moon
That toil alone endures;
The king would dance a rigadoon,
With that blithe soul of yours.

Push on! You're rusting while you stand,
Inaction will not do,
Take life's small bundle in your hand,
And trudge it briskly through.
Push on!

The Double Baby at Lancaster.

We stated a few days since that a strange case of malformation had occurred at Lancaster, in this State, and promised a more full description of this curious production, which we hoped to gain at the hands of some of our medical friends. As they, however, from some cause or other, do not incline to do it, we have put several of them under cross examination, and intend to embody in our own language what we have learned. Our friend Prof. Marshall, of the Medical College of Ohio, and perhaps others of the city, have seen the prodigy, which is, without doubt, one of the most remarkable freaks of nature known to science, or recorded in history.—The February number of the *Western Lancet*, published in this city, will contain, as we are informed, a full scientific description of the wonder.

From the lower extremity of the breast bone—where the junction of the two bodies takes place—upwards, there are the upper parts of two perfect and well developed infants—two heads, two pairs of arms, two chests, two stomachs, two hearts, two pairs of lungs, and two livers. From the same point downwards, the blending of two systems into one becomes more and more intimate, until it seems almost perfect and complete. The intestines and all the lower organs are in common with common terminii, and the legs made up of the right leg of one and left of the other are a pair, standing in the proper position relative to each other and to the organs in their vicinity. In the rear, however, the union is less perfect, there being two well developed spines, each terminating in a separate *os coccygis;* and, what is peculiarly strange, the two inner legs, dislocated at the hip joints, are thrown backwards and upwards, and joined together, are found passing under the true skin of the back of the body upon the right, the feet being extricated and standing up heel to heel, nearly in its face.

The child is a female, with apparently a perfect sexual organization. The bodies do not exactly face each other, but are more nearly face to face than side to side. One is apparently somewhat more robust than the other, and it is evident that in many of the characteristics of their constitutions they are different. As one is capable of suffering, while the other is unconscious of pain, it follows that their nervous systems are several, from which it is, we suppose, to be inferred that in case they should survive, each will possess a character and individuality of its own.

This strange phenomenon is the offspring of respectable parents at Lancaster. Altho' delicate, it is thought the chances are in favor of its surviving. The case is in the hands of Dr. Boestler, one of the oldest physicians in the State, whose skill in its treatment is spoken of in terms of high commendation.

Cincinnati Commercial.

We live in an age of quick, sharp ideas, —men think quick—speak quick—eat, sleep, court, marry, die quick—and slow coaches ain't tolerated.

The earth was nearest to the sun on January 1, when it was only distant 93,505, 507 miles. It will be 66, 695,200 miles distant on the 3d of July.

Truth crushed shall rise again.

A Twelve Pound Chunk.

A returned Californian relates the following good one:

The landlord of a hotel, built of boards, and located near the Tekulk Diggings, was presented by his wife with a fine twelve pound boy, which coming to the ears of a wag, he circulated the story that the host had found a "twelve pound chunk," which ran like wildfire through the place, and caused quite an excitement. A few weeks afterwards, a miner from another quarter, having heard of the twelve pound chunk, arrived at the hotel, and at once made application to the landlady for lodging. Her husband being absent, she attended to the guest, when the following conversation took place, which should be prefaced by the remark that the story had exploded several days before his arrival, and the landlady had enjoyed it with the rest.

"It was your husband, ma'am, wasn't it, who got the twelve pound chunk?"

"He had some help, I believe," replied she, with a sly laugh.

"Yes, I s'pose so. Where was he digging?"

"Oh, that's a secret."

"Yes, I s'pose it is," replied the miner. "He thinks he'll get another there, don't he?"

"I don't know what he thinks, but I know he won't."

"I shouldn't think it probable, although it's possible."

"So they say."

The miner here paused awhile, and, at last, after some reflection, he said:

"I s'pose the chunk's gone, aint it?"

"Oh, no; it's in the other room. Would you like to see it?"

"Well, I should; but 'taint laying around loose, is it?"

"Not exactly," replied the landlady, throwing open the door, "for there it is in the cradle."

The miner bent over, when a pair of chubby fists were extended, and giving the jolly landlady one look, he left for parts unknown.

The last Raleigh Spirit of the Age relates a tale of deplicity and rascality which is well calculated to make man blush for his species. It seems that on September 13, 1848, a Doctor A. B. Vaughan married Miss Jane E., second daughter of Dr. W. W. Gray, of Raleigh. Last Summer Dr. Vaughan went to Washington City, where he lived in fine style, driving the most fashionable turnout in that fashionable metropolis. He formed an acquaintance with a lovely young lady from New York, courted her, and on the 19th of last October they were married. His first wife and family, whom he deserted and slandered, are now living in Raleigh; and he is in the jail of Deleware county, N. Y., awaiting his trial on the charge of bigamy.

Comment is necessary. Any one can conjecture how his victims must feel.—*Fay. Argus.*

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR—NO FIGHTING WITHOUT BREAKFAST.—A lively army correspondent writes as follows:

"While eating is no part of a soldier's life in the Russian camp, in the French camp it is quite the contrary. A Frenchman must have his breakfast before he fights, and cannot fight without it; for between the fear of losing his breakfast and his life there is about an even balance. On the morning of the battle of Inkerman 7,500 Englishmen were compelled to stand the shock of 45,000 Russians for three hours before the French divisions arrived, the latter having stopped to eat their breakfast before starting to the aid of their suffering allies. They fought beautifully, as they always do, when they did arrive, but in the mean time there had been a fearful slaughter of Englishmen, which otherwise might have been saved. This is one of the facts which do not appear in print, for the good of the alliance, but it is nevertheless true."

ADOLPHUS GETS INSPIRED.—"Dearest, I will build thee a cot all covered with Ivy, in some secluded vale close by the purling brook, meandering over its pebbly bottom, incessantly babbling in dulcet tinklin strains, 'love, love, love;' where the atmosphere is redolent of shooting spicy aromas, that make the eyes languish, and the heart dissolve in the liquid fires of love,—where the balmy morning zephyres sigh in the dense forest's leafy maze, chanting love's melody,—where the tiny songsters that whirl in ethereal space warble naught but love. I will plant thee a garden of gorgeous loveliness, culled from nature's most ardent designs, warmest tints, and sweet-smelling insense."

"Dolphy, dear, don't forget to leave a patch for cowcumbers and inyuns—they're so nice pickled."

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—It is singular how one thing is dependent on another. Speculators in New York put up the price of griddle cakes, and the failure of one extravant man makes "hard times" for a hundred others. A rise of $10 dollars per ton on logwood puts port wine out of the reach of the community—two cents advance on cotton makes shirt flaps the same number of inches shorter, while a fall in cotton increases the size of busts and bustles. "Sich is life."

TWELVE MILES AN HOUR.—A. Mr. Emory, of New Orleans, has made a match to run twelve miles in sixty minutes over the Metairie course.

PAYING FINES BY THE YEAR.—An Irishman in Worcester, Massachusetts, says the Spy, who had been fined a number of weeks in succession for getting drunk on Saturday night, upon the occasion of paying his last fine coolly proposed to the judge, in a business way, that he should take him by the year, and let him off cheaper in consequence of the frequency of his attendance at the police court.

Thomas Page, a well-digger, was lately frozen to death in Iredell county, N. C.

"His Royal Highness Prince Posterity."

Although a free people, and although hating monarchies and aristocracies, there is one Prince that we recognize. It is he to whom Dean Swift dedicated his book—"His Royal Highness Prince Posterity." To posterity, as individuals and as a nation, we owe something. We have benefitted by the experience of our predecessors; have profitted by their labors, their discoveries, their learning, and by their sufferings even. What they did for us we must do for those who are to come after us.

It is needless to remind the people of this country that their ancestors left them as a legacy the Constitution of the United States, and the institutions of the several States. It is needless to remind them that they bequeathed to them great thoughts, invaluable ideas, and inspiring traditions. It is needless to remind them of the hardships, privations, sufferings, and sacrifices they endured to bequeath to posterity the rich charter of freedom, political freedom, religious freedom, social freedom.

What shall we of the present generation do for posterity? we fear that many are altogether insensible to, or reckless of, the debt that they owe to posterity. They have so little appreciation of, and gratitude for the inheritance they enjoy, that they are willing to blot out the great charter by which they derived it.

There are several parties in this country.—They all profess to make the Constitution the basis of their organizations, except one—the abolition party. That party rejects both the Constitution and the Bible in an insane pursuit of its impracticable object. To reason with them is to waste breath. They would enslave the whites to set free the blacks. But there is one, and one party only, in our opinion, that is really based upon the Constitution—and that is the Democratic party. In making this remark, we do not mean to question the sincerity and integrity of many who differ from us. We mean only that they hold erroneous views and are governed by deep rooted prejudices. A demagogue in the Democratic party, mean and miserable as is a demagogue, is not half so dangerous to the peace of the country and the safety of our institutions, as an honest but misguided man, in any other party.

It has been the peculiar province of the Democratic party to stand as an armed and unsleeping sentinel over the Constitution and over the rights of the States—to maintain and defend the inheritance bequeathed by our fathers, and to oppose any and all parties, whether honest or dishonest, that would clothe the Federal Government with unauthorized powers, and take from the States one jot or tittle of their rights. Their doctrines and principles come down to us from honest times and from honest men, and it is their duty to see that these doctrines and these principles are transmitted pure and unadulterated to posterity.

A struggle, a great, a fearful struggle, is now going on in this country, in which the Democracy will have to take an active part. Heresies prevail and isms abound. Combinations are forming at the North, the South, the East and the west, that menace our institutions with new perils. Doctrines, new doctrines, that the Constitution never contemplated; isms, new isms, the rank offspring of these fruitful times, and fanaticisms that never entered the minds of the Founders of the Republic, have all leagued together to overthrow the Democratic party. So faithful is that party to the Constitution, that no party it opposes can be a constitutional party, let it profess what principles it may, or hold what doctrines it will.

All of these discordant elements despairing of success, single and unaided, have fused, united, and amalgamated, to break down the Democracy of America. The war they wage, disguise it as they may, is but a struggle for the spoils; and, in order to possess themselves of the spoils, they are willing to break down anything, however sacred, and sacrifice any principle, however time honored. While this great fusion no doubt comprehends many honest men, who have been accustomed to regard Democracy as the great curse of the country, and who think that any means of defeating it are legitimate, yet we will hazard the assertion that there is not a single demagogue of any party in the country who has not either joined them, or paid tender and assiduous addresses to them. The demagogues, "that bane of Republics," are now all arrayed, either openly or secretly, against the Democratic party. The spoilsmen are against it. The timid are against it. The isms are against it. The Abolitionists are against it. A confederated army, with banners, is against it.

What shall it do? It must stand by its principles and by the constitution. It must be mindful of its debt to posterity. It must see that no isms, no heresies, no false doctrines shall, through its remissness, be sent down to a great posterity. It should guard the constitution and the memory of the Fathers of the Republic.—*Washington Sentinel.*

A SHARP BOY.—The Rutland (Vt.) Herald says that on the last night of the Vermont legislative session, while the school bill was under discussion, a member complained that schoolboys had lost their politeness and respect. Mr. Berlett, of Lyndon, said: "I acknowledge the truth of the gentleman's remarks. I was once forced to take of my cat skin cap to every passer by. Now no boy uncovers his head. A few years since I was riding through Orleans county in a sleigh, and overtook a boy who had attained the age of nine years. He stepped out of the road to let me pass. There he stood upon the crust—erect, bold and aspiring. He did not propose to doff his beaver—not he. Said I, "My lad, you should always take off your hat to a gentleman." Said he, "I always do, sir."

THE LAST DODGE.—The confectioners down East are selling gum drops filled with brandy.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, February 15, 1855.

PASSAGE OF THE FRENCH BROAD BILL!

Western Extension of the N. Carolina Road!

With feelings of joy we announce the final passage of the Bill chartering the French Broad Railroad, and also the Bill for the Extension of the North Carolina Railroad to the Tennessee line. We congratulate North Carolina, and especially our own section, on this glorious consummation. We have got all we asked of the Legislature, and much more than many expected. The members through whose tact, ability, and untiring industry these charters have been secured, will be held in grateful remembrance by the people. Their services have not been of words, but *deeds*—deeds, too, which will place North Carolina where she ought long ago to have stood—in the front rank of States.

The only restriction on the French Broad Company constructing their Road as they please, is, that they are required to use the North Carolina guage. This was tacked on to the Bill as an amendment, and the friends of the Road were forced to submit to it.

The vote on the last reading was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ashe, Biggs, Bower, Boyd, Cherry, Clark, Coleman, Cunningham, Davis, Drake, Eaton, Faison, Fennell, Fonville, Freeman, Gilmer, Graham, Graves, Haughton, Herring, Hoke, Jones, McCleese, McDowell, Martin, Mitchell, Morissey, Person, Rayner, Speight, Taylor, Wilder, Willey, Wood—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Brogden, Collins, Lane, Oldfield, Sanders, W. H. Thomas, Wiggins—7.

The following letter from our regular correspondent will be found highly interesting.

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Feb. 8th, 1855.

Dear News: I wrote you two days ago, of the passage of the French Broad Railroad Bill. I now enclose you a list of the vote.—It was recorded as 33 to 8—one of the Senators (Mr. Martin) who voted for the bill, being, by mistake, recorded as voting against it. On the fact being afterwards brought to his notice, he said he had voted for the bill, and would have the journal corrected. The real vote was 34 to 7—of whom 22 Democrats and 12 Whigs were *for* the bill; and 4 Democrats and 3 Whigs *against* it. One Democrat, who had been a prominent friend of the Road, was absent from the city, on urgent business.

I think, Mr. News, that the stock will be taken at no distant day—it were a slur on our enterprising and high spirited mountain people to doubt that they will do *their* part—and then, mark me, sir, the French Broad valley will be the "garden spot" of the Union.

The bill for chartering a Railroad (with State aid,) from Beaufort to Fayetteville and Greensboro, was, on Tuesday afternoon, rejected in the Commons.

The Senate are now engaged on the Revenue bill. Of course the taxes are considerably raised to meet the increased demands on the Treasury. The poll tax is raised to 40 cents, 12 cents for $100 value on land. Retailers of spirits pay $20.

A resolution has passed both Houses to adjourn on the 14th. It will probably be a day or two later.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

This body, which assembled in Raleigh on Monday the 5th, adjourned on Tuesday evening.

We learn from the Standard that Calvin Graves, of Caswell, and N. E. Canady, of Granville, were appointed members of the Board of Internal Improvements, and Mathew Shaw, of Beaufort, and Alfred Jones and William W. Holden, of Wake, members of the Literary Board. The Governor of the State, it is known, is President *ex officio* of the two Boards and a member thereof.

Mr. Graves has been for some time a member of the Internal Improvement Board; but Mr. Canady is a new member, and takes the place occupied by Mr. Bragg, the present Governor. No change has been made in the Literary Board.

Mr. Canady is a gentelman of information and excellent judgment, and will no doubt discharge the responsible duties of the office in such a manner as to advance the best interests of the State.

☞It is said that a project is now on foot to establish works for smelting copper ore at Chattanooga, Tenn., to accommodate the rapidly increasing mining interests of East Tennessee and Northwestern Georgia.

☞Mr. Mortimer, Editor of the Southern Quarterly Review, has drawn $20,000 in one of the Maryland Lotteries, and what is better, has got the money.

South Carolina and the French Broad Road.

The question is frequently and earnestly asked, What will South Carolina do for the French Broad Rail Road? We believe it may be confidently relied upon that the gallant Palmetto State will do her duty. She is alive to the important bearing our Road will have upon her interests, and although she now has a heavy burden upon her shoulders in the way of aid granted to Rail Roads, she is too well acquainted with the value of the prize now within her reach to prove a laggard in the work. The Spartan, on this subject, says:

From a deliberate survey of the whole subject, as far as we can comprehend it, we see no reason why the friends of this project should not push forward with buoyant hopes. The result of the survey of the French Broad Valley, by Maj. Gwynn, made under the authority of the North Carolina Legislature, fully equals the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the route.

Again, we quote from the Spartan—

Then why despond? Because the State is committed to the Rabun Gap? Remember "what man has done man may do;" what the *State has done the State* may do. And though in the opinion of many of our readers as well as our own, the committing of the State to the Rabun Gap Road was wrong, yet it must be confessed, after all, that the fault was one that "leaned to virtue's side."—Though the State is committed to the Rabun enterprize that committal is but evidence of the great desire of our people to have the best possible connections with the great West; it is an evidence that "we are struggling for commercial independence" in the emphatic language of MEMMINGER, and it is evidence that we are struggling in earnest. That committal was made too under the belief that it was the best that could be done. The first response to the action of the North Carolina Legislature that we noticed in our State was from the *Carolina Times*, which paper says, of the French Broad route—"that this is the proper route, *the one which ought to have received the countenance and support of the South Carolina Legislature*, we have never doubted for a moment.

* * Under the administration of President WALLACE we hope to see the entire scheme prosecuted to a *speedy* and *successful consummation*. The next and only other response we have seen is from the *Southern Patriot*, whose Editor says—"we think the State of South Carolina *will do the same* for this road that she has done for all the rest of her roads. * * * * * * *If this road should take the Spartanburg route*, we shall *still* favor it with all our aid *in the Legislature*."

Considering that these are all the responses we have yet noticed, are they not favorable indications? May we not confidently rely on enlisting, if we proceed properly, that spirit of progress which is now, evidently, rife throughout the State. Have we not now that route which Judge O'NEAL described as "lying as nearly as might be through the heart of the upper country?" And which in the Judge's eloquent words "cannot fail like the overflowing of the Nile to enrich its entire borders?" Are there not influences which, if correctly approached, can be enlisted with powerful effect in behalf of this great project? So far as the prospect has been unveiled in any way, we think it decidedly encouraging. And sink or swim, we shall "nail our colors to the mast." It has been well said, that the "wise and active conquer difficulties by daring to attempt them." There is no obstacle in our way that may not be surmounted by judicious and resolute action.

"Our doubts are *traitors*
And make us lose the good we oft might win
By fearing to attempt."

Nobly said, friend Spartan; and we promise you, in behalf of our people, that your efforts shall find a hearty response on this side the mountains. We speak within bounds when we say that such feeling, such enthusiasm, as now exists in this country in reference to this work, were never before manifested in behalf of any enterprise. We believe a million and a half of dollars can be raised in Henderson, Buncombe and Madison. This may be straining the ability of our people, but we cannot resist the belief that it can be done, until we have occular demonstration to the contrary.

We throw out a suggestion for the consideration of the friends of this enterprise.—Would it not be well to call a general Convention of all who are immediately interested in this work, to consult together and take measures to put the Road at once under way? The sooner the meeting can be held, the better—say sometime in the Spring. We will suggest no place, for the proposed meeting, but may be allowed to say that Asheville is nearly central, easy of access, and our citizens would be much gratified to meet their friends in council.

☞Gen James Welborn died at his residence in Wilkes county, N. C., on the 4th of December, 1854, aged 87. He was Colonel of the 10th Regiment of infantry in the U. S. Army during the war of 1812; was subsequently frequently a member of the General Assembly, and highly esteemed for his strict integrity, great liberality and sterling patriotism.

☞The *South Carolinian* says that, on Friday a car of the 12 o'clock train for Camden was thrown off the track, about twelve miles below Columbia, by running over a cow, and now lies on the side of the road bottom upwards. One of the breakmen had his leg broken, and others of the passengers were slightly bruised, but with no serious damage.

☞The Boston Times sums up the amount of the foreign intelligence as follows:

"Austria is cheating the Allies, Prussia is cheating Austria, and Russia is cheating them all."

Know Nothingism.

As we predicted some time since, the whig newspapers, in every quarter, are falling rapidly into the support of Know Nothingism. We are against this new *ism*, and we intend to take the animal by the horns, and expose its deformity, as the revelations of its *true* character, which are gradually unfolding, shall from time to time enable us to do. The grand features of this dangerous combination appear to be a crusade against the Roman Catholic Church, as the *means*, and the triumph of the anti-slavery party and the elevation to place and power of the leaders of that party, the *end*. Far be it from us to charge all of those Southern men who have given countenance to this new order, with having such an object in view. Their honesty and their patriotism we do not question. We believe they have been deceived, egregiously imposed upon, as regards the character of the organization. There is a magical ring in the words "Native American;" as a people we are attached to our native land, "the best this side Heaven;" we are jealous of our liberties and privileges. These traits in the American, if kept within proper bounds, and controlled by reason, are the surest guarantees that our institutions and our freedom will be handed down unimpaired to posterity. If not properly guarded, however, these traits, noble in themselves, may be diverted to ignoble purposes, and eventually prove the overthrow of all civil and religious liberty. The wily politicians who laid the foundations of this new party, displayed no little acquaintance with the character of the human heart. How far their schemes will succeed; and to what extent passion and bigotry shall ride rampant over reason and right, time will determine. We are a Protestant—were born and bred a Protestant, and shall live and die in that faith. If we could convert the Catholic Church to our faith by lawful and righteous means, we should certainly do so. But are we to light the fire and the faggot, and go forth with the gentle teachings of Christ in one hand, and the sword in the other, to convert our Roman Catholic fellow citizens?—Is this gospel light and religious liberty in America in the 19th century? Is this the liberty of conscience for which our fathers fought? This proscription for opinion, once commenced, who shall stay its progress, or mark its bounds? Like the bursting forth of Ætna's boiling hell, it will sweep before it all that is fair and lovely; and after ages may trace the destroyer by the indellible marks of blasting, decay, and death, which followed its footsteps. There is a dark and blood-stained chapter in the history of France, pertinent to this subject, which the people of America would do well to ponder.

The framers of the Constitution appear to have guarded the preservation of religious libty with a jealous eye. And so careful were they to secure to all the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience, that we find in the 6th Article, 3rd Section, of that instrument the following words—

"No Religious Test shall ever be required as a qualification to any public trust under the United States."

Again, the same Article, 1st Section, is in these words—

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

The Constitution says, "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any public trust." *Know Nothingism* says creed shall be a test! Let the people choose between them.

Said Thomas Jefferson:

"And let us reflect, that, having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little if we countenance a political intolerance as despotic as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecution."

George Washington, the "Father of his Country," said:

"The citizens of the United States of America have a right to applaud themselves for having given mankind examples of an enlarged and liberal policy—a policy worthy of imitation. All possess alike liberty of conscience and immunities of friendship. It is now no more that toleration is spoken of as it were by the indulgence of one class of people that another enjoyed the exercise of their inherent natural rights; for happily the Government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who live under its protection shall demean themselves as good citizens in giving it on all occasions their effectual support."

Thus it will be seen that Washington, Jefferson, and the Constitution of the United States all agree in condemning the anti-republican, bigotted, selfish and dangerous doctrines of Know Nothingism. Unfortunately for us as a people, however, the admonitions of the Fathers of the Republic, and the express declarations of the Constitution itself, have but little weight with the corrupt and unscrupulous politicians of the present day. They would array the religious sects of the country one against the other, and drench the land with the blood of a civil war, to accomplish their selfish purposes.

We have said that we regard this organization as an anti-slavery movement, sugar-coated with the captivating title of "Americanism." Recent developments strengthen this conviction. Look at the facts and hear the testimony.

They have elected a Free Soiler Governor of Massachusetts, and have performed the same kind office for Pennsylvania. With the aid of the whigs they bestowed a like favor upon the people of New York. Indeed, the organs of the party boast that they have elected nine anti-Nebraska Governors.

They have elected to the Senate of the U. States from the State of New York the infamous abolitionist and traitor, William H. Seward.

They have elected to the same body, from the State of Massachusetts, a notorious abolitionist, a man who was for many years the editor of an abolition paper, and the leader of that party.

At a State Council of the Order, held at Schenectady, N. Y., on the 10th of last month, it was resolved

"That slavery, like papacy, is a moral, social and political evil—at variance with the spirit of our republican institutions, and repugnant to the principles of freemen; that it is our duty to resist its extension, and that we cannot, as Americans, consent to the admission in the Union of any new State whose Constitution recognises human bondage."

The Ohio State Journal, a whig–Abolition–Know Nothing journal of great prominence, says:

"So far, in this State and in the free States generally, the Know Nothings have co-operated and worked faithfully with the anti Nebraska and anti slavery feeling of the people. They have shown themselves true republicans by casting their weight uniformly in favor of freedom."

Proof could be piled up mountain high, all going to establish the truth of the proposition that Know Nothingism is but Abolition in disguise,—but we have already devoted as much space as we can spare to the subject to day. In the face of such developments, and of such declarations from the authorized organs of this faction, the Southern people are coolly invited to enter the dark conclaves of this secret order, and to bind themselves by secret oaths to a thorough affiliation with their worst enemies in the free States! Could there be a more monstrous attempt to impose on the public mind, and to inveigle a high minded and sagacious people into an alliance with what threatens a violation of the most blessed principles of the constitution, and a deadly blow at southern institutions? A secret party, with such damning associations, must fall lifeless before public indignation.

ENTERPRISE EXTRAORDINARY!

Some enterprising individual, or individuals, as the case may be, broke into one of the groceries down street, last Sunday night, and carried off a *barrel of French Brandy!* This is doing the thing up "brown"—none of your quart operations. If we knew which had the strongest claims upon our commiseration, the man who lost the liquor or the one that got it, we would tender our sympathies on the occasion.

☞A New Orleans paper publishes a part of a private letter, which says that al of the towns south of the Salt Lake City are completely overrun with Indians, who keep the settlers entirely under their thumbs. They walk into a house, demand what they want, and, if refused, draw an arrow on the females and frighten them into submission. They go into the fields, steal the wheat, and take it to the miller. When the grist is ground, they fight with the miller if he requires his toll. The people make them presents continually, and the Utahs return the favors by calling them "squaws" and "cowards," and shooting them whenever it suits their convenience to do so.

☞Senator Johnson, of Arkansas, has introduced a bill in Congress for the formation of a new slaveholding territory, with a view to its speedy admission as a State into the Union. It will be a large domain, north and south of the Red river, beyond the limits of Louisiana and Arkansas.

A person named John Dunn, a debtor, who has been confined in jail for the greater part of the time since 1850, died recently from exhaustion of nature. There are others confined for a great length of time, whom it would be well for the creditors to take into consideration before it is too late.—*Hamilton (Canada) Gazette.*

We say, and say it boldly, writes the Buffalo Express, that the creditor of John Dunn is as much of a murderer as Cain or the three Thayers ever were. Think of a poor fellow lying in jail for four years, because he owes some Shylock an amount beyond his ability to pay. Suppose the creditor had allowed Dunn to work for those four years—would not the debt have been discharged by this time? When the inquisition for blood is made, we pity the creditor of John Dunn.

DON'T LIKE WORK.—An advertisement in a Boston paper, lately, for a young man to work in a store, was answered by eighteen applicants. But one for a "gentleman" to travel and play on the banjo, met with four hundred and nine respondents. There must be a great many "gentleman" in Boston who "play on the banjo."

MEN OF TASTE.—When General Whitfield, Indian Agent, visited the Cheyennes and a few other wild tribes of Indians, to pay their annuities, this Fall, they informed him that the next year he must bring them one hundred white squaws, and the balance they would take in money. They prefer a white squaw to a blanket. Sensible fellows!

An old lady being late at church, entered as the congregation were rising for prayer; "La!" said she, courtesying, "don't get up on my account."

RALEIGH, Feb. 3, 1855.

To the Editor of the Asheville News.

Dear Sir: I see the press of your town has greatly mistaken my views in regard to the French Broad Charter. I give you the facts just as they occurred in our House. I voted for the bill on its second reading, and in my concluding remarks in offering an amendment, that it should not connect with the N. C. Railroad East of the Blue Ridge. I said on the floor that I would cheerfully vote for its final passage; after thus expressing myself, Messrs. Smith, Gilliam and others, said they would not vote for the *Western Extension*, if this Charter was granted. I then insisted on Col. John Baxter to let our Western Extension pass its 2nd reading, before the Cross Charter passed its 3rd reading, at the same time stating that I was quite willing that his bill should pass its 3rd reading before the *Western Extension* passed its 3rd. I, however, found Col. B. immovable, having more confidence in the passage of both than myself. Situated then as I was, A, B and C saying they would go against the *Western Extension* if the Charter was granted, how could I, in *justice* to my constituents, do otherwise? Suppose the *Western Extension* had been defeated by a few votes, how would I have looked or stood before my constituents? Recollect I am representing *Burke*. Your Counties have vigilant members. (Burke shall ever be entitled to the same, whenever she honors me with a seat on this floor.)

I have informed many persons this Cross Charter could not do the *Western Extension* any injury, and neither can nor will the framers of the bill, to wit: Messrs. Baxter and Coleman, or either of them, do me the injustice to say that I was an enemy to the bill.

I have submitted the foregoing to Messrs. Baxter and Coleman, and desire to be placed properly before my friends.

Respectfully,
WM. F. McKESSON.

P. S.—In addition thereto, I voted against nearly all *objectionable* amendments, except that you cross at the *Swannanoa Gap*.

At the request of Mr. McKesson, we have laid the above statement before our readers. If the writer can come the *saft* over them, by making them believe he was a friend to the French Broad Road, while the record shows he *voted* against it, on its last reading, we do not know that it is any particular business of ours. We must be allowed to indulge the opinion, however, that his *friendship* was of a rather queer description. That's all.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—We learn from the Yorkville (S. C.) Inquirer of Thursday last that Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D. of Raleigh, has been unanimously elected President of Davidson College, in this State.

CONGRESSIONAL SCENE.

The particulars of a passage at arms in Congress, on the 30th ultimo, between Gen. Lane of Oregon and Mr. Farley of Maine, are thus given by the Washington correspondent of the *Charleston Standard*.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 1855.

A fight in the House was the Congressional excitement to day, and the parties engaging in furnishing the pugilistic entertainment were Gen. Lane, of Oregon, and Mr. Farley, who represents in Congress the Kennebec district of Maine. The General frequently interrupted Mr. Farley, in the course of a few remarks he was making upon the Pacific Telegraph bill, and was subsequently himself called to order by Mr. Farley, at which he became angry, and in response to some remark of Mr. F.'s, exclaimed, "You're a liar!" Farley replied "You're a G—d d—d liar!" and the parties, who were about ten feet apart, rushed towards each other, met and exchanged several blows, without serious damage to either.

A terrible scene of uproar ensued,—the Speaker cried "order" at the top of his voice, members rushed through the aisles, or sprang over desks to reach the "seat of war" and the lobby members peered curiously and excitedly over the screens. Several gentlemen interfered to seperate the combatants, and among them Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, who succeeded in drawing off Mr. Farley, when he himself was turned upon and "punished" by the gentleman from Maine for his interference.

MASSACRE AND BURNING OF A BRITISH SHIP.—Information has been received in London of a tragical occurrence on board the British ship *Berenice*, the master of which (Captain Cundy) with his wife, chief mate, and others have been massacred by the crew, who afterwards set fire to the ship, and destroyed her, to prevent detection. The *Berenice* sailed from Shanghai on the 15th of July, 1854, with a cargo of tea, for Sydney. Her crew, shipped at Singapore, consisted almost entirely of men from different parts of Netherland India, who thinking that there was much gold on board, conspired to take possession of the vessel. The captain, mate and three seamen were killed at the outset; the captain's wife dragged from between decks, whither she had flown, and thrown overboard. A French passenger is also unaccounted for, and three Bengalese and Amboyna men, who were among the crew. All the money that the wretches got consisted of 100 florins and 40 Spanish dollars, which they divided among themselves, and it was agreed among them to set sail for Tauban, there to abandon the vessel, after having set fire to it. The ship gained Tagal, which was taken for Tauban, she was set on fire, and they took to the boats. Several were left behind and were burned in the vessel. Finding their mistake on gaining the heights of Tagal, they were compelled to get rid of the most of the plunder by throwing it overboard. The authorities, however, caused their arrest. Some of them confessed; four of the ringleaders were executed, and five others sentenced to twenty years banishment.—*Charleston Courier.*

Meeting of the Nebraska Legislature.

Chicago, Feb. 5.

The Legislature of Nebraska assembled on the 15th ult., and received the Governor's message.

The administration course of the Governor will probably be sustained, as the officers chosen on the organization of the body are supposed to be favorable to the measures suggested by him.

Late European News.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, February 9, 1855.

The steamer Atlantic has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of January 27.

There was nothing new from Sebastopol. The English army continued to melt away under the wretched system of mismanagement to which it is subjected.

Lord John Russell has resigned. He gave an explanation of his conduct in the House of Commons on Friday night. The belief is generally that the whole cabinet must retire. Consols, in consequence, had declined to 91 1-8 a 91 1-4. Public feeling now seems to lean decidedly toward peace.

Liverpool rumors of extensive failures were current. These reports were, however, greatly exagerated.

The Vienna Conference will not meet till the middle February, to open negotiations for peace.

The Swedish army is to be immediately placed on a war footing.

The Queen of Sardinia is dead.

Negotiations continue between Austria and Prussia relative to the molization of the Germanic army.

The steamer Great Britain had arrived at Liverpool with £750,000.

ANOTHER "INFERNAL MACHINE" CASE AT CINCINNATI.—A diabolical attempt was made on Monday evening to destroy the family of Mr. Cyrus Swishelm, at Cincinnati, the particulars of which the *Enquirer* gives:

"On the evening in question Mr. Swishelm and family, consisting of five persons, were seated around the fire, when a huge ball descended the chimney, and, bouncing into the fire, rolled in a bright blaze into the middle of the floor. It was made of cotton, saturated with turpentine, and during its brief contact with the fire, had become ignited. Luckily, a pail of water was standing near, and Mr. Swishelm, catching the burning ball in his hand, instantly immersed it in the water and extinguished it. Upon opening the ball it was found filled with gunpowder and slugs, and fortunate indeed was it for Mr. Swishelm and his family that the water was near, as otherwise he says he should have hurled it into the fire, in which case, in all probability, it would have been our painful province to have recorded another event as horrible in its details as that which transpired at the Marine Hospital."

A DUEL IN THE QUAKER CITY.—On Thursday afternoon, one of the ridiculous exhibitione styled, satirically, "a hostile meeting," took place between two young men of this city, one a boarder at Jones' Hotel, and the other a sojourner at the United States. We suppress the names out of pity for the parties. The two young gentlemen had a quarrel on Thursday morning, in the course of which one of the parties called the other a "coward." Hereupon the gentleman to whom the epithet was applied felt called upon to send a challenge to "pistol and coffee." The challenge was accepted, and a meeting was arranged to take place somewhere in the vicinity of Girard College. But this was considered dangerous ground, and the scene was changed to a grove near Camden.

The seconds had resolved to treat the affair as a joke, and the pistols were loaded accordingly, without any missile that could create a call for the surgeon. The belligerents were escorted to the ground before mentioned, and the ordinary preparations made for the fight. In the meantime, the young gentleman who had applied the epithet of coward, began to think the affair had gone just far enough, and, Acres-like, was indisposed to "face the music." He was seized with a shiver, and his courage left him at every pore. But the tremendous words "one," "two," were spoken; "three" was about to be pronounced, when our trembling friend dropped the pistol and took to his heels. He never stopped until he was safe on board the ferry-boat, and under the protection of the captain.—*Philadelphia North American Jan. 27.*

From Washington.

Washington, Feb. 1.

The United States Treasurer reports the net amount in the Treasury on the 29th ult., twenty-one million nine hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and six dollars.

Rail Road Bridge Burnt.

Lewistown, Feb. 5.

The Pennsylvania railroad bridge over the Juniatta, was burnt on Saturday night. It cost $10,000, and was doubtless set on fire by an incendiary. Passengers and freight are taken across on the ice.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 7.

A band of fifteen bogus manufacturers has been arrested in this locality.

Sudden Death.

Concord, Feb. 5.

The Rev. John Moore, late the Know Nothing nominee for Governor, died suddenly this morning.

Earthquake.

Boston, Feb. 8.

The shock of an earthquake was experienced at Halifax, Sacksville, Eastport, and Calais to-day. At Sacksville, houses were shaken and windows broken.

DUEL AT NEW ORLEANS.—Two scions (says the New Orleans True Delta of the 24th) of our first families experimented with cold steel yesterday on the Metairie ridge, near the Foremen's Cemetery. One of the parties got wounded pretty severely in the contest. From what we could learn last night, several other "affairs of honor" are likely to grow out of yesterday's difficulty.

Our prayers and God's mercy are like two buckets in a well—while one ascends the other descends.

As a proof of the hardness of the times there is a man in Ohio who kills only half a pig at a time.

SIGNIFICANT MOTTO.—The San Diego Herald thus hits the motto at the head of the Council Bluffs Bugle: "Terms, three dollars, truth tho' crushed, shall rise again, if in advance."

WHAT A RASCAL!—A fellow name McNiel —may his name be infamous—has had to pay a fine of $100 in San Francisco for flogging his mother-in-law—a punishment entirely too small for such an offence.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT.—There is now living in this county, says the Abingdon Virginian, a lady, who we believe, is the oldest person in Virginia. Mrs. Mary Collins, residing about seven miles from Abingdon, beyond the Middle Fork of the Holston river is certainly not less than one hundred and twenty years old, and is believed to be near one hundred and thirty. Although Mrs. Collins has reached this extraordinary age, she yet attends to a great deal of work about the farm of her son, with whom she resides, and our informant states that a short time back he saw her carrying a bucket of water up a steep hill.

ASHEVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

The Exercises of my school will be resumed on Thursday 1st March. The course of studies will embrace the English Branches, Ancient Languages, Mathematics and French.

Pupils will find it greatly to their advantage to be present at the *beginning* of the session; and no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of *protracted* sickness.

For terms, and other particulars, address the subscriber.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

Feb. 15, 1855. w6

NOTICE.

I have issued orders to the Colonels of the different Regiments composing the 20th Brigade of the 10th Division of North Carolina Militia, for the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, for the election of a Brigadier General of said Brigade. Election to be held on the 5th of May next.

R. M. HENRY, Major General.

Feb. 15, 1855.

Negroes to Hire.

I will hire five or six Negroes, consisting of men and women.

I will also sell two or three young *Mules*, well broke to work. Persons wishing to hire or purchase such property are invited to call on me at Sulphur Springs, Buncombe county.

JAS. L. HENRY.

Feb. 15, 1855. tf

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of J. B. Lowenberg & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. B. Lowenberg is alone authorized to make settlements.

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.

Feb. 10, 1855.

Removal.

The cheap Clothing Store of the undersigned has been removed to the store house recently occupied by Smith, Baird and Vance, fronting the Court House; where he still sells good bargains, and clothing is going off rapidly at low figures.

Ho, all ye naked and needy! call, and you shall be clothed from head to foot, for a sum too trifling to mention.

Feb. 15, 1855. J. B. LOWENBERG.

State of North Carolina,

Yancy County.

In Equity.—Bill Filed in Vacation.

James McKesson, Adm. of Samuel Fleming, dec'd.

vs.

James A. Wilson, Jesse Young and John Hensley.

IT being known that James A. Wilson and Jesse Young are non-residents of this State, and live without the jurisdiction of this Court;—Notice is hereby given to the said James A. Wilson and Jesse Young that they be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Court of Equity for the county of Yancy in the State aforesaid, at the Court House in Burnsville on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Bill of complaint filed by the complainant, or judgment pro confesso will be taken.

Witness, M. P. Penland, Clerk & Master of said Court, the 25th day of January, 1855.

M. P. PENLAND, *C. M. E.*

Feb. 15, 1855—Pr's fee $6. 6w

Notice.

The Trustees of Holston Conference Female College are requested to meet at the County Clerk's Office, on Saturday the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A full and punctual attendance is desired, as important business will be brought forward.

J. M CARLISLE, *President of the Board.*

Asheville, Feb. 8th, 1855. 2w

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call. *J. M. BLAIR.*

Feb. 8th, 1855. tf

NOTICE.

The Board of the Western Baptist Convention will meet on Friday before the 4th Sabbath in February, at Berea meeting house, Swannanoa, Buncombe. As business of importance will come before the Board, it is hoped there will be a full attendance.

B. BRUCE, *Sec.*

Feb. 8, 1855. 3w

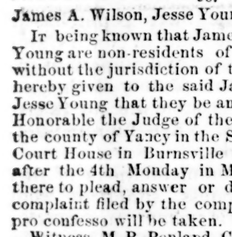
Money Wanted.

All persons having notes or accounts with me will do well to call and settle. You will save cost by it, for money I intend to have.

T. C. WINGATE.

Feb. 8, 1855.

PUBLIC CELEBRATION.



THE committee appointed by the Asheville Division of the Sons of Temperance, to make arrangements for the due celebration of the 22d February, feel highly gratified to announce, that the *Rev. Dr. Chapman* of this place has consented to deliver the Address.

The committee hope that Dr. Chapman's reputation as an eloquent and popular speaker, will be sufficient to ensure a large audience, and earnestly solicit the friends of Temperance, among whom they class *all* the ladies, the members of other Divisions, and their fellow citizens generally, to honor the speaker, and the Division, with their presence.

J. A. PATTON,
R. B. VANCE,
J. D. HYMAN,
P. W. ROBERTS,
Committee.

Feb. 8, 1855. 3w

M. L. NEILSON, M. D., ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. tf

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at

SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

1 Bale Raw Cotton,

Great for *Comforts*, just received by the people's servants, *SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.*

Dec. 14, 1854.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY AND DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, January 11, 1855. tf

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use.

J. M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door *south* of the Cape Fear Bank. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes as he is now *permanent*, and determined to vie with any establishment in the State, for FASHION and WORKMANSHIP, to continue to receive the patronage of his annual paying customers.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

Asheville, Sept. 28, 1854. tf

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner*, in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st, 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.

P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.

Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.

John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.

Thos. Waring, Auditor " " " "

John King, Agent " " " "

Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.

W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.

French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.

Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.

N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.

W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton. Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞ The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T. & H.

A POSITIVE CALL.

ALL persons indebted to me are notified that immediate settlement will save cost.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

January 25, 1855. 6w.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.

Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my entire stock of merchandize to Messrs. A. T. Summey & Co., I am desirous of closing my business as soon as possible; and now respectfully request all who are indebted to me to come forward and settle.

J. W. PATTON.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

April 6.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Ladies' Wear.

New and beautiful styles of delaines, merinos, alpaccas, and Persian cloths, at prices from 16 to 62 cents.

—Also—

A splendid assortment of opera flannels for sacks, cloths and trimmings for cloaks, gloves & hosiery.

Also,

A heavy supply of Salisbury flannels, small figured delaines, flowered velvets, linseys and plaid flannels for children, at prices which need not fear competition.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

2.000 lbs. Eastern Nails, at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 14, 1854.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

Consisting of elephants, barking dogs, cats, sheep, cows, lions, ducks, eagles, clowns, monkeys, accordeons, fire crackers, Roman candles, sky rockets, crying babies, &c., just received, and for sale at a trifle. Hurrah for the little 'uns and Christmas!

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Dry Goods.

Now on hand, at the new brick store house of Henry Stevens, opposite the Eagle Hotel, one of the largest and best selected stocks of Dry Goods ever offered in this market, consisting in part of

Silks, berages, shallies, merinos, mouslin de laines, plain and twilled Persian cloths, worsted goods of all descriptions and prices. Prints, alpaccas, shawls, a large & beautiful assortment of embroideries, silk and velvet ribbon, hosiery, gloves, bl'k and colored cloths, black & fancy cassimeres, plush, silk, satin and Valencia vestings, tweeds, jeans, Salisbury & opera flannels, thread, tape, needles, buttons, in fact everything that can be called for. All offered at very reduced prices for cash, by

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

DR. J. D. BOYD,

TENDERS his Professional services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. He considers himself a permanent citizen, and will give his undivided attention to the *profession*, and to *cases* committed to his care.

☞ Office, the one formerly occupied by A. S. Merrimon, Esq., south end of the Court House.

Residence, the house recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854. tf

UNITED STATES MAIL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 12, 1855.

Proposals for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st day of July, 1855, to the 30th day of June, 1859, inclusive, in the State of NORTH CAROLINA, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until p. m. of 10th April, 1855, [to be decided by the 30th April, 1855,] on the routes and in the the times herein specified.

Bidders are requested to examine carefully the instructions, forms of proposals, &c., attached to this advertisement.

5731 From Salisbury, by Miranda, Spring Grove, Deep Well, Mt. Mourne, Beattie's Ford, Catawba Springs, Vesuvius Furnace, Spring Hill Forge, Lincolnton, White Pine, Buffalo Paper Mill, Shelby C. H., Fillmore, Mooresboro', Webb's Ford, Rutherfordton, Green Hill, Chimney Rock, and Fair View, to Asheville, 145 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Salisbury monday, wednesday and friday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next days by 12 at night;

Leave Asheville monday, wednesday and friday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Salisbury wednesday, friday, and sunday by 5 a m.

Proposals for separate schedules between Salisbury and Lincolnton and Lincolnton and Asheville will be considered, with a view to sending *through mails* via Charlotte. Proposals for three additional trips will also be considered, especially on that part of route between Lincolnton and Asheville.

5733 From Salisbury, by Cowansville, Statesville, Poplar Grove, Bunker Hill, Newton C. H., and Drowning Creek, to Morganton, 85 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Salisbury monday and friday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Newton same days by 9 p m;

Leave Newton tuesday and saturday at 4 a m;

Arrive at Morganton same days by 12 m;

Leave Morganton monday and friday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Statesville same days by 9 p m;

Leave Statesville tuesday and saturday at 4 a m;

Arrive at Salisbury same days by 12 m.

Proposals for a third weekly trip are invited.

5799 From Shelby, by Stice's Shoal, Erwinsville, Grassy Pond, Limestone Springs, S. C., Thickety Fork, Moultrie, and Hurricane, to Spartanburg C. H., 46 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Shelby wednesday and saturday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Spartanburg C. H. same days by 7 p m;

Leave Spartanburg C. H. thursday and sunday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Shelby same days by 7 p m.

Proposals to end at Limestone Springs are invited.

5800 From Shelby, by Birchettsville, Sandy Run, Grassy Pond, S. C., Allgoods, and Corohens to Spartanburg C. H., 38 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Shelby thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Spartanburg C. H. same day by 6 p m;

Leave Spartanburg C. H. friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Shelby same day by 6 p. m.

5801 From Shelby, by Swangstown, New House, S. C., Antioch, and Clark's Fork, to Yorkville, 29 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Shelby tuesdays and fridays at 6 a m;

Arrive at Yorkville same days at 6 p m;

Leave Yorkville wednesdays and saturdays at 6 a m;

Arrive at Shelby same days by 6 p m.

Proposals for a third weekly trip are invited.

5802 From Rutherfordton, by Sandy Plains, Earlesville, S. C., Gowensville, Millburg, and Milford, to Greenville C. H., 52 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordtou thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Greenville C. H. next day by 11 a m;

Leave Greenville C. H. friday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 7 p m.

5803 From Rutherfordton, by Logan's Store, Duncan's Creek, Polkville and Camp Call, to Garner's Ford, 36 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton friday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Garner's Ford same day by 6 p m;

Leave Garner's Ford thursday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 6 p m.

5804 From Rutherfordton, by Cooper's Gap and Mills' Gap, to Edneyville, 23 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton tuesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Edneyville same day by 4 p m;

Leave Edneyville wednesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 4 p m.

5805 From Rutherfordton, by Patten's Home, Golden Valley, Minersville and Dysortville, to Marion and back, by Sugar Hill and Cedar Creek, equal to 44 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Marion same day by 6 p m;

Leave Marion wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 6 p m.

5806 From Garner's Ford, by Double Shoal, Pierceville, Shelby, Muddy Fork, and Old Furnace, to Dallas, and back by Crowder's Mountain, King's Mountain, White Plains, and Clingman, equal to 39 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Garner's Ford tuesday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Dallas same day by 6 p m;

Leave Dallas wednesday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Garner's Ford same day by 6 p m.

5807 From Asheville, by Sulphur Springs, Avery's Creek, Mills River, Boilston, Claytonville, Davidson's River, Cathey's Creek, Cherryfield, Hog Back Valley, and Georgetown, to Casher's Valley, 74 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Asheville friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Casher's Valley next day by 6 p m;

Leave Casher's Valley wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next day by 6 p m.

Proposals to divide this route at Cathey's Creek will be considered.

5808 From Asheville, by Sul. Springs, Hommeny Creek, Pigeon River, Forks of Pigeon, Waynesville, Peru, Scott's Creek, Franklin, Skeeneh, Aquone, Head Tennessee, Valleytown, and Tomotla, to Murphy, 128¼ miles, twice a week.

Leave Asheville monday and friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Murphy wednesday and sunday by 7 p m;

Leave Murphy monday and thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville wednesday and saturday by 7 p m.

5809 From Asheville, by Turkey Creek, Sandy Mush, Spring Creek, Fine's Creek, Crab Tree, Jonathan's Creek, and Balsom Mountain, to Waynesville, 64½ miles and back, once a week.

Leave Asheville friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Waynesville next day by 8 p m;

Leave Waynesville wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next day by 8 p m.

5810 From Asheville, by Flat Creek, Gilbert's, Ivy Bend, Bull Creek, Walnut Creek, Jewell Hill, Indian Gap, Double Springs, Gahagen's, Big Laurel, Sulphur Springs, Tenn., Love's and White Sulphur, to Limestone Springs, 56 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Asheville monday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Limestone Springs next day by 6 p m;

Leave Limestone Springs wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next day by 6 p m.

5811 From Morganton, by Brindletown, Mountain Home, Minersville and Cuba, to Rutherfordton, 39 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Morganton wednesdays and saturdays at 5 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same days by 7 p m;

Leave Rutherfordton tuesdays and fridays at 5 a m;

Arrive at Morganton same days by 7 p m.

5812 From Morganton, by Bridgewater, Marion C. H., Old Fort, and Swannanoa, to Asheville, 59 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Morganton sunday and wednesday at 1 a m;

Arrive at Asheville same days by 9 p m;

Leave Asheville sunday and thursday at 2 a m;

Arrive at Morganton same days by 8 p m.

5813 From Morganton, by Linville River, North Cove, Grassy Creek, Youngs, Bakersville, and Ledger, to Burnsville, 47 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Morganton tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Burnsville next day by 12 m;

Leave Burnsville wednesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Morganton next day by 6 p m.

5814 From Morganton, by Perkinsville, Collettsville, Globe, Valle Crucis, Sugar Grove, Boone, Moretz Mill, and Elk Cross Roads, to Jefferson, 79 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Morganton saturday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Jefferson next day by 6 p m;

Leave Jefferson thursday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Morganton next day by 6 p m.

5815 From Lenoir, by Lovelady, Catawba View, and Wittenburg, to Taylorsville, and back by Little River and Deal's Mills to Lenoir, equal to 32 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lenoir thursday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Taylorsville same day by 7 p m;

Leave Taylorsville wednesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Lenoir same day by 4 p m.

5816 From Burnsville, by Day Book, Jack's Creek, Red Hill, Big Rock Creek, and Limestone Cave, Tenn., to Elizabethton, 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Burnsville thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Elizabethton next day by 12 m;

Leave Elizabethton friday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Burnsville next day by 6 p m.

5817 From Burnsville, by Bald Creek, Egypt, and Ramseytown, to Longmire's Tenn., 34 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Burnsville tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Longmire's wednesday at 6 a m;

Leave Longmire's wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Burnsville same day by 6 p m.

5818 From Burnsville, by Bald Creek, Paint Gap, Ivy, Democrat, Stockville, and Reem's Creek, to Asheville, 43 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Burnsville monday and thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville same days by 6 p m;

Leave Asheville tuesday and friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Burnsville same days by 6 p m.

5819 From Marion, by Black Mountain, Stone Mountain, and Edneyville, to Hendersonville, 42 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Marion wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Hendersonville next day by 11 a m;

Leave Hendersonville thursday at 2 p m;

Arrive at Marion next day by 6 p m.

5820 From Sugar Grove, by Sody and Trade, Tenn., to Taylorsville, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Sugar Grove friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Taylorsville same day by [illegible] p m;

Leave Taylorsville friday at 1½ p m;

Arrive at Sugar Grove next day by 10 a m.

5821 From Cedar Creek, by White Rock and Big Laurel, to Ivy, 34 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Cedar Creek tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Ivy same day by 6 p m;

Leave Ivy monday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Cedar Creek same day by 6 p. m.

5822 From Paint Rock, by Cato and Bridgeport, to Newport, Tenn., 21 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Paint Rock saturday at 12 m;

Arrive at Newport same day by 6 p m;

Leave Newport sunday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Paint Rock same day by 1 p m.

5823 From Ivy, by Clay, Flag Pond Tenn., Clear Branch and Indian Creek, to Longmire's, Ten., 31 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ivy saturday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Longmire's same day by 6 p m;

Leave Longmire's sunday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Ivy same day by 6 p m.

5824 From Ivy, by Gabriel's Creek and Bull Creek, to Walnut Creek, 12½ miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ivy saturday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Walnut Creek same day by 12 m;

Leave Walnut Creek saturday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Ivy same day by 6 p m.

5825 From Grassy Creek, by Childsville, Yellow Mountain, Cranberry Forge, Roan Mountain, Tenn., and Dog River Cove, to Elizabethton, Tenn., 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Grassy Creek every wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Elizabethton next day by 12 m;

Leave Elizabethton thursday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Grassy Creek next day by 8 p m.

5826 From Franklin, by Clayton, Ga., and Tiger, to Clarksville, 50 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Franklin tuesday and friday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Clarksville next days by 6 p m;

Leave Clarksville monday and thursday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Franklin next days by 12 m.

5827 From Franklin, by Cowee and Alarka, to Chilhowee, 69 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Franklin thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Chilhowee next saturday by 12 m;

Leave Chilhowee monday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Franklin next wednesday by 6 p m.

5828 From Turtletown, by Kinsey's Store, Hiwassee Copper Mines, Pierceville, Chestnut Gap, and Santa Lucah, Ga., to Elijay, 48 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Turtletown monday at 3 p m;

Arrive at Elijay next day by 9 p m;

Leave Elijay wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Turtletown next day by 10 a m.

5829 From Murphy, by Ivy Log, Ga., to Blairsville, 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Murphy tuesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Blairsville same day by 7 p m;

Leave Blairsville tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Murphy same day by 12 m.

5830 From Murphy, by Notila, Rollin, Hot House, Edom and Santa Lucah, to Elijay, Ga., 49 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Murphy fridays at 5 a m;

Arrive at Elijay same day by 8 p m;

Leave Elijay saturday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Murphy same day by 8 p m.

5831 From Quallatown, by Jonathan's Creek, to Waynesville, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Quallatown monday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Waynesville same day by 12 m;

Leave Waynesville monday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Quallatown same day by 8 p m.

5832 From Quallatown, by Governor's Island, Stikoih, Alarka, and Fort Montgomery, to Valley Town, 47 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Quallatown tuesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Valleytown next day by 7 p m;

Leave Valleytown thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Quallatown next day by 12 m.

5833 From Greenville, S. C., by Jones Gap and Davidson's River, to Hendersonville, N. C., 43 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Greenville friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Hendersonville same day by 8 p m;

Leave Hendersonville saturday at 6

a m;

Arrive at Greenville same day by 8 p m.

5834 From Blairsville, by McEolia, Brasstown, Fort Hembree, and Tusquittee, to Aquone, 36 miles, once a week.

Leave Blairsville tuesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Fort Hembree same day by 6 p m;

Leave Fort Hembree monday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Aquone same day by 12 m;

Leave Aquone monday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Fort Hembree same day by 6 p m;

Leave Fort Hembree tuesday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Blairsville same day by 12 m.

5835 From Casher's Valley to Clayton, Ga., — miles and back, once a week.

Bidders will state distance and schedule of departures and arrivals.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Form of a proposal where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

I, ———, of ———, county of———, State of———, propose to convey the mails from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1859, on route No.———, from ——— to———, agreeable to the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated January 12, 1855, and by the following mode of conveyance, viz.

for the annual sum of
dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also after full examination of the instructions and requirements attached to the advertisement.

Dated

(Signed)

Form of a Guarantee.

The undersigned, residing at ———, State of ——— undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. ——— be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1855, or as soon thereafter as may be, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do with a full knowledge of the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated

(Signed by two guarantors.)

Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster of ———, State of ———, certifies under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Dated

(Signed.)

The sufficiency of guarantors on proposals may be certified by a judge of a court of record, and by postmasters at the following offices, and *no others*:

In the State of NORTH CAROLINA, postmasters of offices at the court-house or county seat of each county; and at Chapel Hill, Davidson College, Enfield, Fayetteville, Franklinton, Gaston, Goldsboro,' Greensboro,' Henderson, Kenansville, Milton, Murfreesboro', Oxford, Salem, Scotland Neck, Williamston, Yanceyville.

Conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is sufficient for an exchange of the mail bags.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. On railroad and steamboat lines, British and Canada mails, when offered, are to be conveyed without additional pay; also, the route agents of the department, for whose exclusive use, while travelling with the mails, a commodious car, or apartment in the centre of a car, properly lighted, warmed, and furnished, and adapted to the convenient assortment and due security of the mails is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the department.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind, or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying commercial intelligence ahead of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters. or the affidavits or other creditable persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract, for disobeying the Post Office laws, or the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedule of arrivals and departures, without increase of pay, provided he does not curtail the amount of running time. He may also order an increase of speed, he allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a *pro rata* increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

9. Payments will be made for the service by collections from, or drafts on. postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mails with any person who shall have entered into, or proposed to enter into, any combination to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever, or to do, or not to do, anything whatever, in order to induce any other person or persons not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th Section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

12. A bid received after time—viz: 3 p. m. of the 10th of April, 1855—or without the guarantee required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

13. Bidders should, in all cases, first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then if they desire, *separately* for different service; and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other bids may be considered, if the alterations proposed are recommended by the postmasters and citizens interested, or if they shall appear manifestly right and proper.

14. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also, the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than horseback be intended. The words "with due celerity, certainty and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "*star bid.*"

16. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

No altered bids can be considered, and no bids once submitted can be withdrawn.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons. General guarantees cannot be admitted.

17. The bid should be sealed; superscribed "mail proposals, State of North Carolina," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General," Contract Office, and sent by *mail,* not by, or to, an agent, and postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

18. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st of July, 1855, but the service must be commenced on the mail day next after that date, whether the contracts be executed or not. No proposition for transfers will be considered until the contracts are executed in due form and received at the department; and then no transfers will be allowed unless good and sufficient reasons therefor are given, to be determined by the department.

19. Postmasters at offices on or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a station, will, immediately after the 10th of April next, report their exact distance from the nearest station, and how they are otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct a mail-messenger supply from the 1st of July next.

20. Section 18 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, "in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportations." Under this law a new description of bids has been received. It does not specify a mode of conveyance, but engages to take the entire mail each trip with celerity, certainty, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are styled, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the department, "*star bids.*" and they will be construed as providing for the entire mail, *however large,* and *whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty, and security."*

In all cases where the lowest grade of service is believed to be sufficient, the lowest bid will be accepted if duly guarantied, in preference to a "star" or specific bid.

When the lowest bid is not a star bid, and specifies either *no* mode or an *inadequate* mode of conveyance, it will not be accepted, but set aside for a specific bid proposing the necessary service.

When the bid does not specify a mode of conveyance, also when it proposes to carry "according to the advertisement," but without such specification, it will be considered as a proposal for horseback service.

21. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

22. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that, on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

23. The contracts will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this department, except in the respects particularly mentioned in these instructions; and on all railroad and steamboat routes the contractors will be required to deliver the mails into the post offices at the ends of the routes and into all the intermediate post offices not more than eighty rods from the railroad or landing.

24. Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed.—The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster at one of the places before named, or a judge of a court of record.

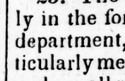
Postmasters at the ends of routes on which they think the present mode of conveyance inadequate, will weigh the mail each trip for six successive weeks on weekly routes, and three weeks on other routes, and report the result by the 10th April, 1855.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

12w.

Express Line

From Augusta to Ninety-Six, via Edgefield.



THE Stage will leave Augusta every Tuesday. Thursday and Saturday; leave Ninety-Six every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Passengers by this line can come through in one day from Greenville, S. C., to Augusta, Ga. This will make a Daily Line on the road. Mr. Douglas runs triweekly, so by this route there is no delay. The proprietor will run his large *Hack* mounted on eliptic springs, carrying 12 passengers. Fare through $5. To Edgefield $2.

Seats can be secured at the Eagle and Phœnix Hotel, Augusta; at Nicholas' Hotel, Edgefield; at Ninety-Six at the Hotel; at Greenville, S. C., opposite the Mansion House. All packages and fare must be pre-paid.

Leaves Augusta 8 1-2, a. m. Leaves Ninety-Six on the arrival of the cars from Greenville.—We will wait until the up-train arrives at Ninety-Six. W. CRAWFORD.

January 4, 1855. tf

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

"Make the Fur Fly."

WANTED, at prices which will pay,

1,000 Beaver	Skins,
1,000 Otter	"
10,000 Coon	"
10,000 Gray Fox	"
10 000 Red Fox	"
10 000 Black Fox	"
10,000 Wild Cat	"
20 000 Mink	"
50 000 Opossum	"
50,000 Rabbit	"
50,000 Muskrat	"

Hunters, wake up! bring these things in and give us the first offer, which we think is our right, as we buy *all kinds of fur.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just opened a large assortment of

Books and Stationary,

consisting of a greater variety than has ever before been presented in Western Carolina. In addition to his stock of

School Books,

which comprises all the different series used in the various Schools and Academies in this section, he has an extensive variety of miscellaneous works, embracing most of the standard works in poetry and prose. Among the number are *GIFT BOOKS,* of various kinds, for Christmas and New Year, and some fine and pretty Ladies' Albums. He has also a large number of *VALENTINES* for young people—and for old bachellers and old maids, too, if they ever deal in the article. Also some very beautiful miniature oil and other paintings. His

Stationery

is of the finest quality, and is complete in its variety—all sorts of Paper, Pens, and Ink; Envelopes of every description—fine note paper for Ladies, &c., &c. He has seventeen different varieties of

Perfumery,

most exquisite odor; likewise a very superior quality of SOAP of all kinds. His stock of

Jewelry

is of unsurpassed beauty, challenging the admiration and eliciting the eulogiums of every beholder. It consists of Gold and Silver Watches, Watch Chains, Breastpins, Earrings, Finger Rings, Gold Pencils, &c. All are invited to call and examine his stock—particularly the ladies.

To gentlemen the subscriber would say, that he has the *very best* Cigars and Tobacco ever offered for sale in this market. Walking Canes, Razors, Strops and Brushes, Pocket Knives, Chessmen and boards, Backgammon boards, and an infinite number of other articles "too numerous to mention," will be found at the Book Store, under Temperance Hall, and one door below Patton & McKee's corner; all of which will be sold *very cheap,* and *only for cash.*

JOHN D. HYMAN.

November 30, 1854—3m

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of

Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

J. M. BLAIR.

January 11, 1855. tf

JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen desiring military promotion are notified that an election will shortly be ordered for the office of Brigadier General of the militia in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood—the 19th Brigade—attached to the 10th Division.

R. M. HENRY, Maj. Gen.

Head Quarters, Sulphur Springs, Nov. 23, 1854.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } { P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Asuperb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1854 203—1y

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Fall and Winter GOODS.

JOSEPH B. LOWENBERG & CO.

HAVE just received a new and well selected stock of *CLOTHING,* suitable to the present and approaching season. Among their stock may be found

OVERCOATS, from common to the most superb article.

DRESS COATS, frock coats, business coats and sacks, in endless variety.

PANTS, a beautiful and desirable assortment.

VESTS, of every color, quality, style & price.

Boys' Clothing.

A rich, varied and elegant assortment.

Boots, shoes, collars, handkerchiefs, neck-ties, cravats, suspenders, &c. In a word, a complete outfit can be had, on terms so low that the purchaser cannot help being pleased.

When we say we can sell goods *low,* we mean just what we say; and invite our friends and customers and the public generally, to call and test the matter. Thankful for past favors, it shall be our object to merit a liberal patronage.

Call nearly opposite W. D. Rankin & Co's. main street. October 19, 1854. 6m.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina, that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS,

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial,* by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases. and were also recommended to the favor of the French government. who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, *found to be astonishing* and *strange.* The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan. who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishinig their opinions in a pamphlet which may be oftained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced,* which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust,* and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them. for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT.
General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,

August 10, 1854.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2, 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well, I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Port Folios,

For sale at the BOOK STORE.

Nov. 30.

Wide Awake, Know Nothing, and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 21, 1854.

ALL SORTS OF BLANKS & Blank Books for sale at the BOOK STORE

November 30.